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FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Report from Cape Colony—Plague at King Williams Town—Examination of rodents for plague infection.

The following report on the outbreak of plague at King Williams Town is received from the medical officer of health for the colony, under date of May 27:

A case of plague in a European female was discovered on the 24th instant and removed to the local plague hospital. Three cases now remain under isolation and treatment at the plague hospital.

During the week 290 rats (including 164 found dead) and 73 mice (including 7 found dead), and 2 cats, both found dead, were examined and 105 rats, 2 mice, and 1 cat found to be plague infected, and 52 rats and 2 mice probably plague infected.

Sanitary measures against plague.

The following is received from Consul Mosher, under date of May 31:

A case of bubonic plague was discovered at King Williams Town, near East London, Cape of Good Hope, about April 26, and there have been 5 cases in all since that date, 2 Europeans and 3 natives, of which 2 cases (native) proved fatal. Plague-infected rodents caused the outbreak, and it is believed that there was an epidemic among rodents long before the first human case occurred. The infected area has been located and defined, and is now in process of disinfection. A thorough house to house inspection of the town is being made by the borough council, who have appointed four special inspectors under the supervision of the permanent sanitary inspector for this purpose.

AUSTRALIA.

Examination of rodents for plague infection in New South Wales and Queensland.

The following information is taken from plague bulletins forwarded by Consul-General Bray, at Melbourne:

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney.—Week ended May 4, 1907. Number of rodents destroyed, 2,148; examined, 427; infected 1.

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane.—Week ended May 4, 1907. Rodents destroyed, 773; examined, 636; found infected, 0.